THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN. HIS PROPOSED VISIT TO AMERICA.

A WISE RULER AT TWENTY-THREE.

HIS ACCESSION TO SUPREME POWER.

Progressive Reforms Introduced by the Young Mikado-A Recent Pro-

position to Establish Houses of National Legislature-Freedom of the Press and Beligious Toleration.

Japan having now become our nearest Orienta neighbor, with whom we are in the enjoyment of ntimate political and commercial relations, it is natural for us to be interested in all that transpires in that country. Especially is it gratifying to know that the young Emperor is so every endeavor consistent with the sentiments orm his own Government to the liberal views and features which obtain here. It is now rumored that we may possibly receive a visit room the Mikado in person before many months, in anticipation of which we present the following -ketch of his life from the Evening Post:

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN ast the Imperial dynasty had its origin in the eventh century before the Christian era. His name is Muts-hito, the son and rightful beir of wa-hito (or Komei Tenno, the name given after death,) who died in 1867, after a reign of twenty years. Soon after that event the abdication of the Tycoon, known formerly by the name of Hitoty-bash, took place at Osaka, and as that was the pivot upon which the Japanese revolu-ion was balanced, it is proper that we consider

The question of opening a port in the "inland as" to foreign trade had been pending at that me for more than three years. In 1865, or peraps 1866, the Government of the Tycoon was greed by the strenuous urging of the foreign rep-sentatives in Japan to consent that the port of obe should be opened on and after January 1. \$8. Immediately after this fact had been pro-claimed a strong opposition was manifested by the leading Daimios, because it neither had been properly discussed by the authorities nor had re tion arose not so much from any objection to the pening of a new port, as from the consideration Lat the Tycoon Government had virtually been a med by the foreign Powers to yield to them a is at which required the royal sanction, and because it was a question in which the whole peo-ple were greatly concerned. By the more thoughtful statesmen of Japan this premature concession was considered an act of cowardice, and, therefore, burtful to the national honor. Memorials were written and circulated throughout the Empire against the measure as well as against the previous blunders of the Tycoon Govsymment in regard to foreign intercourse. Other onstrations were also of frequent occurrence

and thus the fire was kindled which was to con-sume the foundations of the Tycocnate. In the latter part of 1867 the Tyeogrand the eading Daimios were summoned to the seat of the Imperial government, for the purpose of discussing the question of OPENING THE PORT OF KOBE,

diplomatic agents of all the treaty Powers, with their respective fleets, assembled in the bay of Usaka to watch the proceedings of the assembly. As the Tycoon formerly had made a hasty conces-on, he now advocated the immediate opening of e port of Kobe, but the other Daimies (for he as in reality one of them) still opposed the meas-re. Seeing clearly that the political tide was urned against the Tycoonate, Hitory-bash found t necessary to resign his hereditary office. His believation, which was soon presented to the Mirado, was at once accepted, and then, without further delay, the question of opening the port of Kobe was agreed to by the assembled Daimios and was sanctioned by the Mikado. Thus an end tary Tycoonate. The reader may think it strange and illogical that the very question which caused the everthrow of the Tycoonate, a political insti-tution which had lasted three hundred years, bould have been settled thus without difficulty.

selonged by hereditary right to the Tycoon's government and faithfully supported it, and who had sufficient toresight, had long before advo-cated the abdication, because they had discovered that the old system was decaying from the effects the long-established hereditary system. Thus, at THE MIKADO, OR EMPEROR OF JAPAN. began his rightful reign. At that time the resi-dence of the Mikado was at Kioto, thirty miles

from Ceaka, while that of the Tycoon had been at Yedo. In 1868 those of the Dalmics who were dis-stisfied with the course pursued by the Tycoon gan to manifest their hostility, and soon made nown that they would not obey the orders of the imperor. It then became necessary to put down its rebellious spirit by force of arms. Anarchy prevailed in various parts of the country, but especially in Yedo, where demonstrations were made against the Tycoon's household; a naval engagement took place in the Hay of Yedo; a serious fire occurred in Kanagawa; and then, in the district between Osaka and the Mikado's capital, several battles were fought, which resulted in the total defeat of the rebels and their disastrous flight. Their forces amounted to about thirty thousand apparently well-disciplined troops, while the Imperial army was very much smaller. But the tide had turned, and the Imperial Government was

'umphant; and while the Tyeson fied for safety his palace in Yedo, the Mikado, with his Re-ency, or the Great Daimios, who were his hiefadvisers, was living in comparative peace in we occurred in Japan, and the reign of the ong monarch promises to be unprecedented in singuence on the welfare of the Empire. During se troubles which followed the abdication of the youon, the Mikado resided temporarily at Osaka,

place on his reaching THE REQUISITE AGE OF SIXTESS YEARS. limost the first step which he took after that went was to grant an audience to the representstives of foreign Powers, a concession that had never before been made by the Imperial dynasty. It filled the Japanese people with astonishment, and made them almost doubt the reality of the Imperial personage; nor was it much less aston-ishing to the Europeans to realize their situation in being permitted to see what millions of Japanese had never dreamed of seeing-the person of enactment of official measures calculated to imenactment of official measures calculated to im-press the most skeptical conservatives that a new era of pregress and civilization had dawned. A second step of the Emperor was to establish upon a firm temporal foundation the Imperial Govern-ment, which had for so long a period been consid-ered merely spiritual in its character. This was a consummation for which the patriots through-ent the Empire had been pining for scores of years.

commemorated by a royal decrees, a part of which we may translate as follows:

"Being now established in my roign, and in the government over all my people of Japan, I have taken into consideration that Yedo is well adapted for the seat of government, inasmuch as it is the most central, the greatest and most populous city in the Empire. I, therefore, decree that Yedo shall be the seat of my government, and this city shall henceforth be called To-kie or the Eastern Capital. This I do because I consider my whole Empire as but one body, and, therefore, I am anzious to show no partiality to either of the Eastern of Western provinces. Let all my subject be informed that this is my decree."

The disappointed followers of the Tycoon, having been unsuccessful in their movement against the forces of the Mikado near Osaka towards the close of 1866, retreated to the leiand of Yesso, intending o make a final effort there to retain power. They were the possessors of a naval fleet, commanded by Admiral Esomoto, who had under him a number of French officers. They made an attack on lakedate, captured the place, and remained unlatured there during the winter. In the meaning, while the Mikado and his great Councillors of the State were not unmindful of these operations, cartain important negotiations or trapsactions, cartain important negotiations or trapsactions were taking place in Yedo. The representances of all the Foreign Powers, whose fleets were len at anchor off the pert of Yokohama, having guiffed to the youthful Mikado that they were vious to present their credentials to him, a faable answer was returned, and the reception k place on the 5th of January, 1899. It was a nd affair, and was growingly described by the I press, Soom after that event the Mikado.

A VISIT TO KIOTO, MARRIED A WIFE, COMMEMORATED BY A BOYAL DECREE

A VISIT TO KIOTO, MARRIED A WIFE,

Daimios of the realm had congregated in obeditions to the Imperial order.

In the beginning of the summer reinforcements by sea and land were dispatched by the Imperial government to Hakodate for the purpose of entirely quelling the rebels, who there made a final effort at resistance. The insurgents under Ecomoto were not only in a wretched plight in regard to feed and clothing, but they were disheatened, so that the hostilities were of short duration, and the Imperial forces soon beheld their flag waving over the subdued port and fortifications of Hakodate. After the surrender the leading rebels were impresoned, but the rank and file were treated with great kindness. Not only were they subsequently pardoned, but many of them have since been appointed to effices of trust and honor. Enomoto, their leader, was appointed any extraordinary to Russia. Indeed, the disposition of the Emperor to treat his erring subjects with the kindest consideration was something upprecedented in Japan. He even invited Hitoty-bash, the ex-Tyccon, to take part in the government, but the offer was not accepted.

ANIMATED BY MOBLE INSTINCTS,
the Emperor of Japan ever since has made no decrimination in appointing the responsible officers
of his Government, whether they were formerly
supporters of the Tycoon or not; but he has always been anxious to find men of ability and lofty
principle to assist him in public affairs, and has
usually been very successful in his efforts. He
has set aside the prejudicial distinctions which
formerly existed in regard to appointing certain
officers from certain classes; and, though there
still exists a marked line of distinction between
the members of the royal family and the rest of
the inhabitants—the nobility, the middle class
and the common people—yet what may be called
aristocratic vanity is no longer tolerated, either
by the Emperor or his subjects. A farmer or mechanic may now become the head of any bureau
or department, according to the personal worth of
the man. Such things were altogether unknown
in Japan in former times, Members of the middle
class, or "usmuari"—not to mention the nobility—
were not permitted to marry, legitimately, the
daughters of farmers and mechanice. But all
such restrictions have been abolished by law, and
now a farmer may marry the daughter of a nobleman or of a samural, and the daughter of a
mechanic may become the lawful wife of a nobleman.

Among the events which thus far have distin-ANIMATED BY NOBLE INSTINCTS.

man.

Among the events which thus far have distinguished the reign of the Mikado, perhaps none is so important as that which was brought about

THE FOREMOST DAIMIOS,
Satsums, Chosto, Hisen and Tosa, involuntarily
yielding up their feudal rights into the hands of
the Emperor. This, which occurred on the 5th of
March, 1899, was followed by similar concessions
by nearly all the other Daimios of the Empire,
and the abolition of feudalism was fully consummated before the close of that year. In render
ing this truly wonderful sacrifice, these noblemen solemnly declared that their single object
was to raise the national standing by perpetuating the centralization of power in the Imperial
Government, and thereby enabling the Empire
to take its place side by side with the other civilized nations of the world. These sentiments
were welcomed with such enthusiasm, and the
great deed of the 5th of March was limited by
the other Daimios so rapidly, that in a very few
months the Empire was nominally unified.

How rapidly thus have the desires of the Japanese patriots been hastened to a complete fulfillment! In proof of the carnestness which ever
has animated the Mikado himself, we have but
to glance at some of the results of his enlightened
policy. HE HAS SENT AMBASSADORS ABROAD

for the purpose of informing themselves in regard to affairs of state; regular legations have been established in Germany, England, France, Italy, Russia, Austria, China and the United States, and consulates in many ports of the world. Railways have been built and steamship lines established; light-houses have been built all along the coasts of the Empire; telegraphic lines have been constructed on land and sea; a regular army and a navy have been organized on the models of the Western nations; institutions of learning and for benevolent purposes have been founded and liberally endowed; and able young men have been sent to foreign countries by hundreds to be educated, to assist in the progress of the Empire towards a perfect civilization. Old laws have been revised; new laws have been instituted, and ancient usages that were barbarous have been abolished. Indeed, the laws of the Empire are to-day far more lemient; than is generally suppessed; the principles of the administration of justice are almost as perfect as those of the United States, and the habit of executing them is universal. The wicked are inevitably punished according to law, and the just and good are rewarded by the State in many ways. Even the old restrictions in regard to religious observances, which were very sealously enforced by the Tycoon's Government, have been greatly modified, and while we do not know that any proclamation for universal freedom in matters of consecince has been issued, it is clear that the

HE IS THE SUPREME BULER OF THE EMPIRE.

The latest and in some particular the most remarkable event which has signalized the reign of the Mikade is the Imperial proclamation or decree which was promulgated by him on the 14th of April of the present year. It had for its object the creation of a deliberative body, whose resolutions, founded upon such knowledge of the wishes of the people as may be obtained without direct representation, will be submitted to the Council of State, and, if approved, will then be referred to another organized body to be moulded into the forms of law. Of this document we have two translations before us, and upon the whole we think the following one will give the best idea of the original:

"On ascending the Imperial throne we assembled the nobles and high officers of our realm, and took eath before the gods (or heaven) to maintain the five principles, to govern in harmony with public opinion, and to protect the rights of our people.

"Assisted by the sacred memory of the glorious line of our ancestors, and by the union of our subjects, we have attained a slight measure of peace and tranquility.

"So short a time, however, has elapsed since HE IS THE SUPREME BULLER OF THE EMPIRE.

ous line of our ancestors, and by the union of our subjects, we have attained a slight measure of peace and tranquility.

"So short a time, however, has elapsed since the late restoration, that many essential reforms still remain to be effected in the administration of the affairs of the empire.

"It is our desire not to restrict ourselves to the maintenance of the five principles which we swore to preserve, but to go still further and enlarge the circle of domestic reforms.

"With this view we now establish the Genroin to enact laws for the Empire, and the Datshin-in to consolidate the judical authority of the courts. By also assembling representatives from various provinces of the Empire, the public mind will best be known and the public interests be best consulted, and in this manner the wisest system of administration will be determined.

"We hope by these means to secure the happiness of our subjects and ourself. And, while they must necessarily abandon many of their former customs, yet must they not, on the other hand, yield too impressively to a rash desire for reform.

"We desire to make you acquainted with our wishes, and to obtain your hearty co-operation in giving effect to them."

The other translation interprets the Emperon as saying: "We likewise call together the local officers, causing them to state the opinions of the people," Act, and in this connection a Japanese newspaper makes the remark that

THE FREEDOM OF THE FRESS
has in that country preceded the conferring of
any political power on the people, and that this
inversion of the usual order of events is something
quite remarkable.

In his personal appearance the Emperor of
Japan is rather tail, compared with his countrymen generally; and he has a healthy physical
constitution. He has had three children, only one
of whom is now living. Unlike many of the
princes and royal personages of Europe, he if not
addicted to self-indulgence, but takes delight in
cultivating his mind—spairing no pains or personal inconvenience to acquire knowledge. Although now only about twenty-three years of age,
he frequently presides at the meetings of his
Privy Councillors, composed of the first, second
and third Ministers of State, together with the
Sangi, or Councillors, whose numbers are not
limited, but now comprise about ten honored
names. He often visita his executive departments,
and attends at all the public services where the
imperial presence is desirable. While proscenting his literary as well as scientific pursuits he
subjects himself to the strictest ruise, having certain hours for special studies, to which he rigidily
conforms. In his character his said to be sagacous, determined, progressive and aspiring; and
from the beginning of his reign he has carefully
surrounded himself with the wisest statesmen in
his empire, and these have naturally assisted in
his own development; so that it is almost certain
that history will testify that the crown of Japan
has been wore in the present century by one who
was worthy of the great honor. From all the
glimpses that we have been able to obtain of this
youthful Emperor of the far Orient, we are led to
believe that in his unselfish particions, and in his
realous aspirations, almost free from prejudices,
to adopt from other nations all that he deems
beneficial far the promotion of the national welfare, he bears a striking resembisnoe to Peter the
Great, of Russis. With such a vigorous ruler,
and such a progres

A native Japanese journalist, who has evidently traveled in Europe, has published an article on woman's rights in his newspaper, in which he says that "from the practice of Europeans it would appear that the power of the wife is greater than that of the husband, and this error has been brought about by the want of a correct view of the dictates of nature. We will point out examples of this. In going through a door the wife passes first and the husband follows her; the wife takes the best seat and the husband the wife passes first and the husband follows her; the wife takes the best seat and the husband the next best; in visiting, the wife is first saluted; in forms of address, the wife is first mentioned. Moreover, while men are in the company of ladies they must be particular in their conversation, and are not permitted to smoke without the ladies' permission being first obtained. These and like customs are innumerable, and the power of the women is far greater than that of the mee." Now, what here Susan B. and Litzic Cady to say to this? Will they still contend they are deprired of their rights?

The enumerator inquired of one family in South Rondout the name of the head of the family, and was answered John Hines, and asked the further was answered John Hilles, and asked the further usual questions, when, to his Surprise, he found three children, two sons and a daughter. The two former were named John, and the daughter bore the name of her mother, Ellisabeth. The enumerator asked her how size distinguished them, and she answered, "Old John, Big John and Little John, and Young Elisabeth."

le and the formunal Council there for allowing a translation of Mr. Smiles's "Self-Heip" to be given as a prise in the communal schools. They declare the work to be of an anti-religious nature.

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS

DROUGHT AND FAMINE IN PORTUGAL

VICTORY FOR AMERICAN JACK TARS

THE GERMAN ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY GEN. JOVELLAR RETURNS TO MADRID

The Plimsoll Excitement Has Backed Shipping Bill-Fighting Has Commenced in Herzego-

vina - Expulsion of

Priests from San

GREATIBRITAIN. Thirty Mills Closed-Direct Cable Explana tion-Plimsoll to be Mollified.

LONDON, July 26.—Thirty cotton mills closed a Ordham to-day, the operatives having refused to scoopt the masters' terms in regard to wages. The Times understands that Mr. Plimsoll procured the revival of his shipping bill, which he previously abandoned in favor of the Government's measure, and that it will now be placed on the order-book for Thursday. Mr. Plimeoli will then apologize to the House and consent to the passage of the bill as a provisional measure for

one year only.

London, July 26.—The managers of the direct United States cable, in a communication to the Times, referring to its remarks in its financial ar-ticle of Thursday last in regard to the cable, say also say a small portion of the cable has been in-jured, probably by ice. The contractors are now engaged in cutting out and replacing the injured part.

LONDON, July 26.—The House of Commons this, afternoon, on motion of Mr. Reebuck, fixed Thurnday next for the second reading of Mr. Pilmsoil's shipping bill. The Earl of Shaftesbury has written a letter to Mr. Pilmsoil, earnestly sympathizing with him in his efforts to better the condition of seamen, and advising him to appear in the House and adhere to the view he expressed, but to signify his regret that excitement led him to violate the rules of debate. A majority of the prominent daily and weekly journals express similar views. July 28.—Sir Charles Adderley's shipping bill is regarded as a government con-London, July 25.—Sir Charles Adderley's shipping bill is regarded as a government con-cession to and triumph for Mr. Plimsoll.

to-day various notices of motions and questions were given, all reflecting the depth of public in-dignation at the Government's withdrawal of the shipping bill. Sir Charles Adderly, president of the Board of Trade, will introduce on Wednesday a bill further empowering the Board of Trade to prevent unseaworthy ships from sailing.

'STEAMER COLLISION. London, July 25.—The Canard line steamship Abysinnia and the Williams and Guion line steam ship Wyoming, both from New York, collider yesterday at New Brighton, near Liverpool. Both were considerably damaged in the hulls and have been decked.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Religious Riots at San Miguel, San Salvador-Expulsion of Priests, &c. 17th have been received. In consequence of the Ultramontane riots at San Miguel, in Salvador, the City of Panama, on her last voyage from Central America, brought down from the port of Libertad the bishop of Santa Tecia and seven priests, and landed them at Carinte, in Nicaragua, where they still remain. These priests were sud-denly arrested, hurried down to the port under an escort of one hundred soldiers, and put on the 4th instant state that order-has been re-stored at the scene of the Ultrammane riots. It was discovered that arrangements for similar outbreaks were prepared all over the country in the name of religion. The Provisor Rodrigues, Bishop Cararno and Canons Oreliano and Vecchi-atti have been expelled from the country.

Denial of the Assassination Conspiracy. Berlin, July 26.—The story published in a special dispatch from this city to the London Sandard of the arrest, at Landeck, of a Count Dzembeck, his mother and chambermaid, on the charge of complication in a conspiracy to assas-sinate the German Crown Prince, is untrue. It was fabricated by the clerk of the court at Lan-deck, who has been arrested. There is no such person as Count Daembeck.

Berlin, July 26.—The clerk of the court at Landeck, who originated the Crown Prince assas-sination story, proves to be insane.

Hostilities Commenced in the Province of Herzegovina. Bagusa, July 26.—The Hersegovina insurgents were attacked by Turkish troops on Friday last near Nevesigna, and a severe engagement tool Turks made a sortie from Stolats and attacked the insurgents near Dabra. Four companies made an unsuccessful effort to flank the insur-gents. The fighting lasted all day. The result is not known. The Turks have fired Goritza.

LONDON, July 26.—The Daily News' special from Lisbon reports a drought in several districts of the province of Miriho, which destroyed crops and pastures. A famine is threatened, and riots against grain exporters are imminent. The cattle are dying of hunger. The local authorities report that it will be impossible to collect taxes in many places. An attempt to do so, they fear, wuld cause an insurrection. Accounts from Algarve show a similar state of Baffairs in that trovince. Government is sending relies to

More Crumbs of Comfort for King Alfonso. Madrid, July 26.—The Carlists in Catalonia continue to give in their submission to the Gov ernment. Eight hundred additional submiss have been recorded.

JOVELLAR RETURNS TO MADRID. SANTANDER, July 28,—The military situation being considered satisfactory, Gen. Jovellar is about to return to Madrid.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Naval Regatta at Callac-Americans Victorious. rews of British, Peruvian and American menwar, in the bay of Callao, on the 5th instant, the

Are You Going to Deer Park!

Habitues of the summer hotels and watering places, says the Boston Commercial Bulletin, "will recognize the following as a correct specimen of the domestic dialogues which take place while paterfamilis is waiting for the omnibus to drive up to the front plants, or his buggy to take him to the steamboat landing, or for the whistle of the expected locomotive:"

"And you won't forget Charley's slippers and my bathing dress in the lower bureau drawer?"
"No, darling."
"And the cold cream and campher from the upper shelf in the closet, and to bring us some books from the library, you know, and a bottle of

"Yes, yes."
"And baby's caps, you know, and tell the dress maker about having my dress sent by express, for I want to wear it to the hop. And do ask Aunt finaris to send my driving gauntlets; I forgot them."
"Anything else ""
"No, darling, nothing, only if you could step

"Anything else?"
"No, darling, nothing, only if you could step over to ma's and ask her to lend me that purple and white hood, and bring me down a new sun umbrella, and my lndis rubbers to wear when we go cut in the boat, it is so damp that"—
"Stop, darling! I've just thought of something I want to do myself."
"What is it, my dear?"
"Why, I want to run in my store for five minutes for my own business, if there's any time left after transacting yours"
"Lor' gow, Charles, I hope you are not going to be disagreeable about a few little errands, I'm sure."

Chivalry of Britain.

Mr. Conway says that a picture by Broughton in the British Royal Academy, called "The Bearers of the Burden," represents a big, brawny fellow sauntering with his hands in his pockets, and behind him three weary women are overlader with his household property. Two men were looking at the picture, and one of them said, without any intention of joining, "That's the way the boor workingman is burdened with women."

PRESIDENT GRANT'S GRANDSON. The Baby to be Named Ulysses Algernon. Long Branch Correspondence of the N. Y. Sun Besides the President's family the househol contains Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, and the new baby bey, son of Mrs. Sartoris, formerly Miss Nellis Grant. The little fellow is thirteen days Nellis Grant. The little fellow is thirteen days old new, and a "bouncer," if that means a lat, healthy baby. A morning walk took me past the Grant cottage yesterday, and at the gateway was a nursumid with a baby carriage, in which lay the President's grandson. The chubby little fellow was trying to swallow one of his fists, as is the habit of reckless infants, and was closely continued to scrutinising its feet, which were sticking out in sight. It seemed to have known nothing about feet before that, and to be amazed by the knowledge of their existence. Women hold that there really is a difference in the faces of bables under a month old; but I believe that the wisest parents would only know their own, should an accidental mixture occur, by the colors of ribbons, eyes and stockings. This one was fat-cheeked, and had the usual bit of nose floating in the middle of his face. His eyes were grayish blue, and rogulahly wide open. Hair was scarce on his head, what there was of it being a yellowish fus. Seriously considered, those who are
interested in the whilet fung think of him as a
h-asithy, large, handsome baby, with indications
that he is going to look like his mother, except
that his hair and eyes will be like his father's.
On this occasion he was daintily dressed in white,
the issee trimming being worth, by a lady's estimate based on description, not less than two or
three hundred dollars. He was in a rollicking
good humor, kicking up his new-found feet, and
poking his fist half-out of sight in his mouth.
The sun was just high enough to slant its rays
into the carriage, making shuy spots on his
clothes and bare arms, and his wonderment was
great at this experience. Mirs. Sartoris sat at a
window in the lower story of the cottage, and
the walk.

The naver was a middle-axed woman was interested. on his head, what there was of it being a yel

the walk.

The nurse was a middle aged woman, wearing a white cap such as are worn by French beaner.

I asked her if the baby was well.

"Yes, sir, he is a very healthy child," she an-

"How's his disposition?"
"He's as good as he con be."
"Much like his grandpa?"
"I don't know, sir."

"I don't know, sir."
"Cry nights or daytimes?"
"Both a little, but not much."
"Both a little, but not much."
"What's his weight?
"He weighed ten pounds and a half, sir, when he was born, and I guess he ain't been weighed since; but he grows fast."
"Been named?"
"Not yet. We call him Baby and Dumpling."
It is said that the boy will be named Ulysses Alrernom Sarioris, and that he will soon be taken to England with his father and mother.

Sequel to the King Shooting Affair in New York— Is Mrs. King a Widow? [From the San Francisco Chronicle, July 17.] Mrs. Anna King's application for distribution, under her father's will, of his estate, was yester-day argued and submitted to the Probate Court. A few years ago William Stott, who was Mrs-King's father, and a wealthy Honolulu mer-chant, had a personal difficulty with his son-law, James C. King. In the quarrel Stott was shot in the breast. He suffered much from the shot in the breast. He suffered much from the wound, and died in about two years after the shooting. In his will Stott bequeathed to his daughter Anna (King's wife) \$400 only, while she remained the wife of King, and provided that in the event of her becoming a widow she should have the whole of his estate. If, however, she should die before her husband, then the estate would go to the testator's brothers and sisters. King and his wife lived in San Francisco several years; he was engaged in business as a ware-houseman. He failed, and hurriedly departed

houseman. He for New York. Almost two years ago he and his wife seriously disagreed while in New York, and she instituted a suit for divorce. The testimony was taken before Judge Sutherland, who was appointed refere in the case. King was furiously lealous of a man named O'Neil, who, with his wife, attended Mrs. named O'Neil, who, with his wife, attended Mrs. King is the hearing before the referee, and one ing while O'Neil was descending the stair back, killing him instantly. King was tried for the murder, after being in the Tombs nearly a year, and was sentenced to the State prison in Sing Sing for life. He was very lil for a long time in prison, and it was thought that he would not recover. Mrs. King occasionally visited him, but showed little affection or sympathy for him. His two children are at a Catholic school near New York city.

out showed little shection or sympathy for him. His two-children are at a Catholic school near New York city.

According to the law of New York a person sentenced to imprisonment for life has no existence, civilly. His wife may marry again, and his property descends to his heirs as though he were dead in fact. Acting upon this theory, Mrs. King now claims that under the provisions of the will she is entitled to receive the estate of her father, and petitions the Probate Court here to give it to her. This being opposed by the executors, the matter was argued before Judge Myrick, who is to render his decision a week from next Monday. The value of the estate is estimated at a little over \$10,000.

A Drunken Man Topples Over the River Bank

at Niagara Falls and Escapes with a few (From the Buffalo Express, July 16, Wednesday evening a Frenchman named Al-bert Abattoy fell over the bank of the river at Niagara Falls, a distance of 140 feet, and strange to say escaped with but a few slight bruises. The accident occurred on the Canada side of the river about two hundred feet north of the new bridge. Abattoy, who halls from Kingsten, Canada, was intoxicated at the time. He staggered over the bank, falling a clear distance of eighty feet, onto the rock below, and then rolling down sixty feet more toward the edge of the water. Thomas Conroy, the noted guide, accompanied by three or four others, as soon as they learned of the accident, rowed over from Prospect park, expecting to find the unfortunate man a mangled mess of fiesh and bones. Judge of their astonishment when, after a short search, they discovered him wedged in between some rocks, swearing as lively as any man in his position could, and suffering no perceptible injuries excepting a few slight bruises. Abattoy was placed in the boat and rowed over to the landing, where every preparation had been made for the appropriate reception of a corpse. The Frenchman, however, was not at all desirous of availing himself of the privileges, and on reaching the shore coolly in-formed the crowd that there "wasn't a bone broken." Neither was the empty whisky bottle broken." Neither was the empty whisky bottle which he had in his pocket. The fail was a terrible one, and it is nothing short of miraculous that the man was not killed instantly. At the same point where he fell over a German musician met with a similar accident two years ago, and was instantly killed. It was no doubt the quantity of whisky he had imbibed saved him. Had he been sober there is scarcely a probability but that every spark of life would have been crushed out of him by the terrific shock his system received. Abattoy was swaggering round on the Canada side of the falls resterday as unconcerned as though nothing had happened. Persons intending to visit the falls should make a note of his case and get dead drunk, so as to be fully

MICHIGAN MORALS.

A Father Seduces his Stepdaughter with the Mother's Consent-Niles, Mich., July 10.—Lake township, of this county, was the scene of a wretched tragedy a few days ago. Lucius C. Chappell about one year ago wooed and wen-the affections of one widow ago wooed and wen the anections of one widow Kinney, Harriet J. by name. The new Chappell had a fair daughter of seventeen years, who came into the family of Chappell at the same time as her mother. Everything moved along peacefully and blissfully for several menths. Meanwhile, what niceties the purse of paterfamilias could not provide were compensated for by his kindness and affection showered upon the wife and daughter. It is doubtful whether Chappell reasoned with It is doubtful whether Chappell reasoned with the daughter as eloquently as Byron does in his "Childe Harold," but somehow he persuaded the confiding stepdaughter to be to him a wife, to-gether with all that the term implies. Mother Chappell smiled complacently on the mutual love of husband and daughter. But much to the mother's surprise, father Chappell suggested one fine morning that the daughter had better go out to work for a shert time, to enable her to dress better and have some spending money of her own. to work for a short time, to enable her to dress better and have some spending money of herown. So the dutiful daughter belook herself to the house of one Charles Boyce. She had not been there but a few days when a child was born to her. The child was born dead, if the mother is to be believed. A funeral suitable to her circumstances would be expensive, so she improvised a way to bury the child without troubling her neighbors or causing expense to the industrious stepfather. Prompted by such worthy feelings, she solemniy and quietly carried the corpse in her apron down the lane back of the house for a distance of twenty rods, and quietly unleaded her precious burden in the beautiful grass of the rich meadow

precious burden in the beautiful grass of the rich meadow

Next day, as Boyce was viewing his acres, he thought he saw an unusual and interesting object in the meadow. On examination he discovered, much to his horror, the blackened form of a child. From the time of the burial to the discovery the girl had manifested no weakness or illness, and had pursued the even tenor of her way, as though nothing had happened. Boyce immediately accused the girl of the crims, which she confessed forthwith. On the inquest she swore that her stepfather was the parent of the child. The law was set in motion to punish the girl; but my some technicality she escaped.

Chappeil was arrainged on a charge of incest. But as our statute apaint incest is based on consanguinity. Chappell, through his attorney, Thodore G. Beaver, moved to squash the proceedings, which Judge Coolidge granted. Once more the circle of the Chappell family is unbroken.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE

GROWS BLACKER AS THE TRIAL PROCEEDS

AND PUTS THE SAVAGES IN THE SHADE

The Deed Fastened Upon the Mormons

Important Railway Becision—A British Captain Runs Away from New Orleans With Three Criminals in His Crew, and Thus Lays Himself Liable as Accessory to Their Crimes - The Mis-

sissippi Freshet.

MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MASSACRE. Further Testimony in this Sanguinary Case Braver, Uzan, July 28.—At the trial to-day Ann Elizabeth Hoag testified: Was at a meeting called before Lee and the Indians started for the massacre; it was stated at the meeting that the migrants were to be destroyed; an express was smigrants were to be destroyed; an express was sent to Brigham Young, and Lee, at the head of the soldiers and Indians, started; after the mas-sions a meeting was called to hear Lee's report; Lee stood up, and said he wanted the Indians to rush on the emigrants, but they would not; he then put up a handkerchief and a man came out; the emigrants were promised peace if they would give up their arms; they agreed, and marched out along win the soldiers, who shot them down at a signal; the Indians killed the women; he said or man had a baby in his arms; after the first fire Lee said: "Give up that child;" the man said: "If I die this child dies with me; I know you, John D.

Lee, despite your paint."

Lee said he had to shoot the man and child while Lee was reporting President Young ar-rived; I saw the children in a wagon in front of the meeting-house; one boy eight years old pointed to Indian Joe, and said: "That man killed my papa; he has got my papa's pants on;" Lee said: "Don't talk to the children;" he wanted them to forget about the massacre.

THOMAS P. WILLIS, SWORN; THOMAS P. WILLIS, SWORN:

Saw goods of the murdered emigrants at Oedarfifteen or twenty wagons and four or five hundred
head of stock. Heard Haight before the attack
ask my father the best way to attack the train.
After the massacro saw the property of the emigrants and their wagons in front of the tithinghouse in Cedar city. The Indians washed the
bleody clothing in the ditch in Cedar city. Saw
childres: Higbee had so by seven or eight years
old. My brother had one; Burbuck had one.
Saw them in 1800 at the Indian recervation in
care of Dr. Forney. The Mormons had a military
organization. The men had drill every Saturday. The property of the emigrants at the
tithing-house was sold at auction.

LOSS OF THE HAHNEMAN.

Thirty-eight of Her Crew Drowned-LONDON, July 27.—Information has been re-ceived of the wreck, April 14, of the ship Stuart Hahneman, on the voyage from Hombuy. Five of her crew have arrived at St. Helena, the remainder, thirty-eight in number, being drowned. The survivors were thirteen days at sea in an open boat before they were rescued.

Mischief Making-PHILADELPHIA, July 28 .- Daniel Fee was to day held in \$2,000 to answer a charge of inciting a riot. He was one of the leaders in the recent at tack on ex-Priest Gerdemann. Gerdemann will lecture on "Ten Years in the Priesthood" at Horticultural hall on Wednesday night, and the

Possible International Difficulty. New GRIEANS, July 26.—The refusal on Sat-urday of the captain of the British steamer State of Alabama to surrender three of his sailors, charged with theft, created a flutter of excitement but in the meantime the Alabama sailed fo

to, but in the meantime the Alabama sailed for Liverpool with the accused on board. Attorney General Filjaden states that when the legal points have been examined should the law decide adversely to the captain, he will be made a party to the crime for harboring accused persons, and steps will be taken for his arrest on his return to this port. RYE BEACH, N. H., July 26.—The Sea View house, the largest hotel here, narrowly escaped destruction by fire last night from the falling of an insecurely fastened chandelier, containing an insecurely rastened chandeler, containing twenty or more lighted naptha lamps. The hall was instantly a mass of fiame, and a genuine panic ensued. By the prompt use of fire-extin-guishers a serious conflagration was prevented. The hotel sustained but slight damage. The ex-citement among the guests continued for some hours.

Fatal Stabbing at a Sunday-school Picnic. BALTIMORE, July 28.—A special from Gienrock a station on the Northern Central railroad, forty wo miles from this city, says the dead body o more, was found in the woods near that place yes-terday morning, where a Sunday-school picnic had been held the day previous, and which Ison attended. Death was caused by a stab in the left breast, near the heart. A jury of inquest was summoned.

Kingston, Ont., July 28.—Judge Burrows to-day gave his decision in the case of McNee vs. the Grand Trunk Rallway Company, holding that the latter was not responsible for a loss in Canada on a through bill of lading from Liverpool, while the goods were in charge of the railway; but that the steamship line was responsible for their de-livery at their destination, their responsibility not ending with shipment on the cars.

M. M. Mack, of the Ashland Savings bank. The in an anace, of the Ashiand Sayrings bank. The investigation as to its affairs thus far shows a deficit of \$14,000. It is thought the total loss of the bank will not resume again, but will pay off their indebtedness. The books are in a bad share.

The Mississippi Freshet. MEMPHIS, July 26,-The river is about statio ary this morning, and fears of serious damage from the overflow have subsided. In Council Bend and Walnut Bend on the Arkansas side.

some forty or fifty miles below here, some damage has been done on Dr. Peter's plantation by the caving in of some twenty acres, necessitating the removal of his residence and grain house. Several other plantations also suffered damage from a crevasse in the Old Town levee.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26 .- The Sentinel, of thi city, has been sold to Hon. John C. Shosmaker The editorial and business control will be in th hands of Lucien G. Mathews. It is understood Financial Difficulties. HALIPAX, N. S., July 26.-The old-establish

mercantile house of George P. Mitchell & Sons is in financial difficulty, owing to the misappropria-tion of their property by a Montreal merchant. The liabilities of the firm are stated at \$150,000, the loss in Montreal being \$195,000. Cheap Fruit Supply. CINCINNATI, July 26.—It is stated that owing to the failure of the fruit crop in this region the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads will, about the 15th of August, put upon their

roads fast fruit trains to bring the peacl other fruit of Delaware and New Jersey city, the crop there being very abundant. LEBANON, PA., July 28 .- John H. Ship, a ma ried man, aged about twenty-five years, was ar rested and imprisoned to-day for attempting rape on Linsie Annie Dessinger, four years o

PHILADRIPHIA, July 26.—There has been no official decision as yet of the recent swimming-match between Coyle and Johnsso. The principals and their friends have tried to arrange for another match, but were unsuccessful.

CHUCASO, July 26.—Judge Blodgett, of the United States district court, has rendered an im-portant decision, in which the rights of foreign holders of railroad bonds are protected against

ISLES OF SHOALS,

Description of the Group-Their Discovery, Progress and Present Condition - The Yacht Race-General Butler, &c., &c. ISLES OF SHOALS, July 19, 1873.
To the Bettor of the National Republican:
Sim: Two hundred and sixty-one years ago
Captain John Smith, in exploring the Atlantic
coast from the Penobecot southward, discovered

seven small islands snugly nestled together on either side of the line which separates Maine and New Hampshire one from the other. A grateful race of fishermen, who have since profited by this discovery of the "Isles of Shoals," have reared to the memory of the illustrious navigator a prismatic shaft, on which are set forth his many virtues and excellencies.

The "Isles of Shoals" form one of the most startle and harron groups imaginable. Doubt. The "Lies of Shoals" form one of the most sterile and barren groups imaginable. Doubtless some one of the vast upheavels so frequent in geological history has thrown from the ocean's bottom these immensely hard and sternly frowsing battlements. At all events, each island from its steep apex running gradually downward through successively swelling and receding billows of rock, at last shoots out into the water a myriad filnty spurs. Of all the group

"WHITH ISLAND"

serves the most important purpose. Upon its small rocky surface, ho larger than our smallest triangular reservation, stands a lighthouse, whose varying beacon lights at eventide flash warning signals to vessels nearing the fatal rocks.

"Appledore," the largest island, owes its importance to a singular droumstance. Years ago a Portsmouth Democrat et the hottest persuasion became eager to secure the Gubernatorial nomination and election. He failed in both purposes, and thenceforth wowed an eternal renunciation of the granite sell and nativity. Taking up his abode on Appledore island, which is within the limits of Maine, he led perpetual exile, and his bones sleep to-day in the rocky home of his adoption. His worldly stores had meantime swellen in value, and his surviving sons are said to be coining a large fortune in the hotel business upon this very island.

MORE THAN SIX HUNDRED GUESTS crowd the place from early summer until late autumn. Just adjacent to Appledore is "Smooty Nose" island, the scene of several tragic and fearful events. Once six Spanish corpees were washed ashore and found here a rocky grave. They and their companions had mutinied, seized the vessel and afterwards perished with her upon the wild and storm-tossed coast. Only a few years have passed since from the wreck some two thousand dollars of Spanish coin was washed to shore. Here, also, you see the house in which was committed the most terrible murder of modern times. On a cold, pittless night three helpiess women were straked, and two of them brutally murdered by the flendish Wagner, who has lately paid the penalty of his crime. There seems to be no shadow of a doubt that the real murderer was the condemned man, and that his object was money. Fifteen dollars in silver was found upon his person, but he falled to secure the larger amount for which he sought. MORE THAN SIX HUNDRED GUESTS

the most important of the group, are found many interesting marks of a race long since vanished. The sunken graves and weather-beaten headstones show that time has not dealt over-kindly with the dead. Hundreds of graves mark the last resting-piace of those who once lived and moved among these rocky haunts, joying, sorrowing, hoping, fearing. A rude but honest race, living by the fruit of patient, steady toil. Here was the village school-house, presided over by the rustic tutler. Here, too, stood the old church, erected in the year 1700, where the parson, with quaint but pious discourse, strove to lead his fack to the Great Fisher of souls. A model parish this, which paid deferential attention to the preacher's word, and contributed to his annual support UPON "STAR ISLAND,"

A KINTLE OF PISH PER HEAD.

The school-house has fallen into ruin, and the old frame church burned to the ground some seventy-five years ago. Upon its site to-day stands a small stone structure, in which regular service was continued until within five years. Sunday the cobwebs and dust were cleaned from seat and ceiling, and again the long silent bell found a voice to summon us to church. There we listened to an excellent discourse upon the "Sea of Glass." "Life." said the speaker, "is a sea, and sach soul an island bounded by the waves of influence spiritual and moral. The launch, the ride, the storm, and finally the haven of rest were each made to bear analogy to some phase of life.

Yesterday I saw two graves side by side. Rev. Robert Tuckerman, who was ordained here in 132, died in 1713, and he sleeps by the side of his A KINTLE OF FISH PER HEAD,

Robert Tuckerman, who was ordained here in 1732, died in 1773, and he sleeps by the side of his successor, Rev. Mr. Stephenson, who died in 1904. Two grand old heroes in a grand old rocky sepulchre! In another part of the Island I read the following spitaph:

"I had my part of earthly care
When I was living as you are;
But God from it hath set me free,
And as I'm now, so you must be."

And as I stumbled over mound and hadstone I thought.—'These are the dead; where are the living representatives of their iamilies?' From several hundred the population has dwindled down to fifteen or twenty, all the others having sold to Mr. Poor, of Boston, their rights and titles.

TWO SOLITARY FISHERMEN
still keep their quarters here and continue their
favorite occupation. I had a pleasant chat with
them, listening with high-wrought interest to the
stories of their teiling. They explained to me
some of the mysteries of the fishing craft, showing
me their method of detecting and securing a school
of fish. Some of the finest fishing in the world is
done around these very islands, cod, halibut,
mackerel and lobsters being the main varieties.
Occasionally a haul of seventy or one hundred
barrels of mackerel is made, and a hundred-pound
cod comes to grief, Quite often, too, you see an
immense whale coming up to breathe and take in
a barrel of herring for lunch.
Upon this island Mr. Poor, of Boston, has
erected TWO SOLITARY PISHERMEN

THE OCEANIC, A PIRST-CLASS HOTEL,

Extensive preparations are being made for THE GREAT YACHT RACE, which comes off on Friday of this week. A large number of entries have been made, and public expectation is on tipoe.

Yesterday afternoon quite a sensation was created by the unexpected arrival of Gen. Butler's tamous yacht America, which, it will be remembered, has figured so conspicuously on both sides of the Atlantic. Soon the well-known form of the "Essex statesman" was seen approaching, and he was greeted with many cheers.

I dare not weary your patience by describing the peerless beauty of Sunday vereing's moon as it glorified sky, hilltop and ocean. If, however, you would see the Atlantic in its fairest aspect and breathe its purest air visit the "Isles of Shoals."

Adolph Roda, of Rochester, lost a black-and-tan dog four weeks ago, and until the 4th could dis-cover no trace of his fate. On Sunday, however, cover no trace of his fate. On Sunday, however, an ice-house a few rods from Mr. Roda's house was opened, and out walked, or rather rolled, what was left of Mr. Roda's dog. Almost four weeks to a day the dog had been imprisoned in his icy dungeon, and when released he was unable to stand upon his logs. He was fed in small quantities, and by degrees seems to be regaining strength. The little fellow has demonstrated the fact that a dog can live four weeks without food. How far the loe went toward prolonging life is a part of the problem that cannot be solved. How the dog got into the foca-house is another mystery, but it is believed that he was forced into an aperture at the top by some misohievous person.

"Come on now, Ned," cried a New York girl at Long Branch the other day to a stripling lover at her side; "we've got clear of papa—now let's take "Your father is an awful big and stout man,"

beerved the youth.
"Ob, never mind that," exclaimed the miss "Ob, never mind that," exclaimed the mise petulantly; "let's take a swim—just see the great waves."
"Don't you think it dangerous?" anxiously inquired the lover, gazing up and down the beach.
"Dangerous? No! There isn't hardly any undertow at this point; it's—
"Oh, but it isn't the undertow I'm afraid of," interrupted the young man.
"Int' it?"
"No! it's your father's toe!"
And she couldn't get him to risk it.

"Well, Jacob?"
"Yhell, dot vos bad," sighed Jacob.
"Jacob, they had to bring you down here on a

"Ish dot impossible!"
"And you made a great disturbance."

"And you made a great disturbance."
"You must have imbibed at least a hundred glasses, Jacob."
"You have imbibed at least a hundred glasses, Jacob."
"Yhell! 'Hell!"
"And whyfore did you do so?"
"I gant teil; I knows hottings more about dot."
"You have never been here before?"
"Not to much as you dime."
"And you'il be careful after thist"
"Shutt as gareful as a leedie child."
"If you come again—look out!"
"I shall look me outd likes for all de while."
Jacob disappeared and the court closed

Damariscotts, Me., boasts of the largest shell heaps on this continent. Within an area of a

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

RESIGNATION OF WILLIAM

HE DECLARES HIMSELF INNOCENT OF CRIME

Long and Faithful Civil and Military Service GIVE ASSURANCE OF FINAL ACQUITTAL

Singularly Frank and Creditable Case of Conscience-Yellow Fever Reging at Fort Barranens, Florida - Resignation of

Judge Fisher-Financial-Appointments -Army and Navy. Internal Revenue Appointments.

J. W. Hartley has been appointed interna revenue gauger and B. W. Booock storokeeper for the Fifth district of Virginia. Haval Orders. Acting Assistant Surgeon J. C. Whitehead and Assistant Paymaster John H. Speed have been ordered to the Planter. Lieutenant R. C. Maken has been detached from the Canandaigna and or-dered to the Planter.

Attorney for the District. Judge Fisher has tendered his resignation of the office of United States attorney for this Dis-trict, and the Attorney General has forwarded the same to the President. Judge Wells, who is now absent from the city, has accepted the post-tion, and upon his return to Washington will qualify and enter upon the duties.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were The internal revenue receipts were \$479,578.77.

The Treasury balances at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, \$3,122,109; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$63,430,000; coin, \$65,892,718; including coin certificates, \$22,743,200; outstanding legal tenders, \$375,775,580.

Jeff Davis Declines. Mr. Davis, in response to the call of Governor Coke, of Texas, under date of July 8, writes Coke, of Texas, under date of July S, writes from Memphis that no occapation would be more acceptable to him than the presidency of the Agricultural College, and thanks the Gorennor for the generous confidence of the offer; but declines on the ground that his abifities have been overrated, and that he does not feel that he could satisfactorily perform the duties of the office. He hopes to revisit Texas and confer with the board on the subject of an educational system for Texas, and, as a volunteer, render such service as small acquirements and a shattered constitution will allow.

The Secretary of the Navy yesterday received

the following dispatches:

NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA, FLA.,
July. 28, 1878.

Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:
Keep strangers away from here. Fever raging at Barrancas; sixty-twe cases, soven deaths.
G. H. Coopen, Commandant. G, H. COOPER, Commandant.

NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA, FLA., }

Hon, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Strict quarantine upon Fort Barrancae; no communication therefrom. Post commanding officer's wife sick. His duties providing for the sick are arduous, Fever is of a very malignant type, Ladies and children of post nearly all down. Please inform the Secretary of War.

G. H. COOPER, Commandant.

A Genuine Conscience Case.

WASHINGTON, N. C., July 22, 1875, WASHINGTON, N. C., July 22, 1875, Hon, B. H. Bristone, Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir: Some time ago a friend of mine being in Canada, I sent an order for two suits of clothes by him to the tailors from whom I got my clothing while living in Canada. I told him he need have

on seruples about bringing the clothing, as I had on several occasions to pay duty on articles sent me in Canada on which the duty had been already paid, (this I did rather than go to the great trouble and delay necessary to get the duty refunded,) and I thought the duty due the Government on the clothing would just about balance the account.

On reconsidering the matter, however, I have come to the conclusion that it looked rather too much like smuggling, and as I consider it equally heinous and dishonorable[to defraud the Government as it is a private individual, I have concluded to pay the whole duty, and thus take away all occasion for my conscience to reproach me on the subject.

The two suits cost me \$68 20 currency, (\$52 gold, and weigh nearly ten pounds: Forty per cent. of \$22 gold equals \$24.90; 50 cents per lb, on 10 lbs. is \$5; total \$20.80 gold, at \$4.1b equals \$34.2 currency, enclosed herewith.

Houling you will pardon the liberty I take in

Very respectfully, &c. Resignation of Chief Clerk Avery.

The long agony concerning the indictments found by the grand jury at St. Louis against Wm. Mt. Avery, chief clerk of the Treasury Department, came to an end yesterday by that gentleman tendering his resignation to the Secretary, by whom it was accepted, so that Mr. Avery's connection with the Treasury Department ceased at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One of the assistant district attorneys at St. Louis arrived in this city yesterday and gave official information to Secretary Bristow of the indictments, thus culminating matters, so that it became necessary that the chief clerk should resign. The indictments against him are two in number—one in which the issue is joined against him simply, and the other joins him with ex-Supervisor McDonald and ex-Revenue Agent Joyce as a conspirator. No order for Mr. Avery's arrest has been received here up to a late hour yesterday. That gentleman saks for a suspension of judrment, and declares to his friends that the trial will reflect no discredit upon him or upon those who have stood by him in the ordeal through which he is now passing. He affirms his entire innocence of any complicity with parties seeking to defraud the Government in any manner, and points to an official recore of twelve years, of which he thinks he has just reason to be proud, as one indication of a very favorable character. He also served with credit in the army during the war. Secretary Eristow has not yet indicated who he will appoint chief clerk in the place of Avery. There are several speculations regarding it. Resignation of Chief Clerk Avery-

Encouraging Gold Reports from Prof. January. Curcago, July 26.—A dispatch from Black Hills, under date Harney's Peak, July 20, says that Prof. Janney has discovered encouraging prospects along Spring and Rapid creeks, where he has been laboring with his corps for the past two weeks. He reports abundance of water, probably from to 1 to 1,200 inches, with a fine fall of 75 to 80 feet per mile; also, number of flats that promise from 3 to 314 cents per pan from grass roots to bed rock. There are, it is estimated, on roots to bed rock. There are, it is estimated, on Spring and Rapid creeks not fewer than 200 miners, and disseminated throughout the Hills about 500. Gold in new disgings is oparse in quality, and in greater quantity than that discovered along French creek. Miners are coming into the Hills at the rate of twenty daily, and new guiches, ravines and guilies are thickly settled. Colonal Dedge left this morning with two companies of cavalry for Prof. Janney's camp. The remainder of the command will occupy Camp Harney for several weeks, or until the Indian commission arress.

Record of Crime.

Columbus, O., July 28.—H. S. Rich, the defaulting agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, has been discharged, no one appearing against him. This is in accordance with the compromise, Rich giving such information as will lead to the recovery of most of the \$6,000 embessled.

Toledo, July 28.—John Noble, a highly respected farmer, fifty years of age, living near Milibury, Ottawa county, Killed his wife this evening by beating her with a club and outting her threat. The alleged ca.se was infidelity, He surrendered to the authorities.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Last night Rudolph Schreiber and Philip Lewinski were arrested in Brooklyn for passing counterfeit fwe-cent nickelz. Both were committed to answer. A quantity of the counterfeits are in circulation.

Waiting for the Feast. Says the Chicago Journal: "Ah-hai" joyousiy exclaimed a South-Side doctor, as he adocsted a Clark-street undertaker sitting in his skop on a pile of comms last evening, "have you heard the

"News_news, what news? I havn't heard any-thing that's bad for a dog's ago; nobody's died or nothing worth speaking of fer air months."
"Well, I've got something that'll abeer you up,"

in Chicago!"

And then they both grinned and chuckled and rubbed their hands; and while the undertaker went to brushing off some of his coffins, the doctor stopped across the street to his druggist and told him to keep on hand plenty of "Tinet Morph.

see his girl the other night, and as he started away he put his arm around her and whispered in her ear, "Dearest, I love," and she responded not me "citto" in his vocabulary, and asked his father the next day as they were hoeing cabbage what it meant. The old gent rested a moment on his hoe, and pointed to the cabbage in fruit of him, with the remark: "You see that cabbage?" "Yes," responded the youth. "And you see the next one there?" "Yes." "Well, that is called ditto." "Damn her?" exclaimed the impetuous youth, "she called me a sebbage hand."

POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Sound Views of a One-Armed Soldier. WARRINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1875.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
Sir: My attention is daily directed to the seeming carclessness and indifference of many Repub-licans in regard to the success of our party in 1876, and not unfrequently have I heard those in pub-lic position say "what the Republicas party could do in 1876 if the Administration would be true to do in 1876 if the Administration would be true to its friends in the matter of appointments." Now what is the cause of all this? Where does the blame lie? It seems to me it does not lie so much with the President, as intimated by many, as with Congressmen and other men of influence in the party, who seek the appointment of men from their districts who have been their bitter opponents—this being done in order to weaken the Outcestion, or, to use the versatiling word, "con-

Opposition, or, to use the prevailing word, "con-ciliate" the Opposition, thinking thereby to STRENGTHEN THEIR CHANCES for re-election. These gentlemen too often exert themselves in behalf of such men with more real than they display for real and true Republicans, thinking the votes and influence of the latter can excinded from omce or not. Now, I give it as my humble opinion that much of the disaffection among Republicans arises from this cause. It is the duty of the party to stand by its friends, who have never deserted it, in any event, during its history. It is evident also that we have an earnest and vigilant party to fight, and therefore we should take care that no stone is left unturned that will aid in insuring our success. Now, in re-gard to raising means to carry on a therough can-rass, and the way of raising it. It is often the case that we find plenty of men seeking place who are willing to pay some place-broker \$100 or more for a \$1,200 position, and yet, strange as it may

under Government, whine about political assessments, as they choose to term the Democratic cry in regard to donations for party purposes. Now it does seem strange that those who hold these positions should for one moment raise a question as to their duty to contribute the very small amount of one per cent on their annual salaries for the purpose of retaining the party in power, and consequently securing to themselves the positions they hold. The objection in regard to raising money to aid in State elections is a little more reasonable than for a general or national election, yet if it is necessary, and the State calls for assistance, certainly Republicans of other States ought to respond promptly, as the success of a particular State may decide the ensuing national election. It is the same as in an army, the defeat of one division often causes a

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of the entire army and consequent deteat. Now I would say to all my Republican friends who are disposed to grumble and complain of this or that policy pursued by the party that it is far "better to bear the ills we have than fee to others we know not of." But judging from the past bitter experiences we can expect nothing but turmoil and trouble should the rebel Democracy be installed in power in this country. Lot us stand together in our party discipline remedy them within our own camp, and rest assured we shall achieve once more a declaire victory over the enemies of our beloved country.

The writer of this has sacrificed his good right arm in defense of the nation, yet when you talk about the defeat of the Republican party, my mind is carried back to those days when in the field. We sometimes thought the day was lost, yet, shove all the din, would be heard the command of some cool, GENERAL DEMORALIZATION

saying, "Up boys and at them again." I have no fear of those who faced secession Democrats in the field. They will "never desert the ship." even though they may think that their political leaders have foisted into office, to their exclusion, men who not only cheered when they heard of a rebel victory, but even those whose hands are red with patriot blood, and are unrepentant still. All we sak is to give us a fair show and "oust" every traitor from our camp, and for the balance of this present administration seek to run it wholly in the interest of the Republican party and its true friends. It's no use to be "mealy mouthed" about it; every Democratic fossil should be instantly given his "ticket of leare." I have written this from a sincere desire to serve the cause, and if possible to awaken our friends to the great and responsible duties before us in the important contest we are now about to enter mon—a contest which I honevity believe will de-

willing to perform any duty that may be assigned to him, in order that the government of our fathers may continue in the hands of those who are true to its interests and its future presperity. Francis Thomas, late United States Minister to Peru, has returned home. Vicompte De Beaumont-Vassy, the well-known French political writer, is dead.

General John T. Averill positively declines to Willard Richardson, the founder and editor of the Galveston News, died yesterday morning at John Maciver, one of the proprietors of the Cun-ard stammship line, who retired from business some time ago, is dead.

Colonel Amos C. Noyes will be strongly pressed on the forthcoming Democratic convention in Pennsylvania for the Governorship. Pennsylvanis for the Governorship.

Mrs. Rousby is reported to be quite ill in England. She will make no professional appearance till she comes to Booth's theatre, Soptember 20.

Miss Bateman, it is said, has bought from Mr. Tennyson the exclusive right to use his drama of "Queen Mary" on the English stage for five years.

The Board of Education last night by acclama-tion elected Hon. Goo. H. Pendleton a member of the Board of Managers of the Public Library of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati.

Sir Edward Thornton has not yet left Washington for a summer sejourn elsewhere, he being detained here to attend to a large number of claims before the United States and Mexican commission, in his capacity of umpire.

before the United States and Mexican commission, in his capacity of umpire.

Frank Blair died poor. Polities with him did not pay. At the time of his death he was dependent for support upon his office of Insurance Commissioner of Missouri. His family, for these days, was quite large, in all, eight children. One of his sons has just accepted a business situation in this city.—Boston Globe.

Senator Schurz writes to friends in Washington that he will return to this country in October. He has spient mest of his time abroad at Berlin, at the Foreign Office, studying the correspondence between Prussia and our Government a century ago, intending to use the data obtained in the political history of America, which he designs writing.

Lady Flora Hastings, the elder of the two daughters of the late Countess of Loudoun and cousin of the Marquis of Bute, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church by Migr. Capel. She has just reached her twenty-first year. Lady Anne Blunt, granddaughter of Byron, rottest against the promosed monument to the

the instruction of the same preacher.

Lady Anne Blunt, granddaughter of Byron, protests against the proposed monument to the poet in Huckral church. She says that when a place in Westminster Abbey was refused to the poet his family buried him where he lies and put over him a monument that satisfies their sense of respect for his remains, and they cannot comprehend that the public which refused him an illustrious tomb should now interfere with those who care for the one his family gave.

Appropriate the promised memoirs of Metianich.

hend that the public which remised him an inustrious tomb should now interfere with those who care for the one his family gave.

Apropos to the promised memoirs of Metternich, he is credited with this observation, made in his old age: "I have had to struggle against the greatest of soldiers, and to maintain harmony between the emperors, a caar, a sultan, a pope, kings, princes and republics: to untangle twenty times and tangle also court intrigues; but the thing that gave me most thread to unravel was a little scoundrel of an Italian—thin, pale, uncombed, sloven, but eloquent as a tempest, stormy as an apostle, cunning all a thief, ready as a comedian and indefatigable as a lover. They called him Joseph Marsini."

Simeon Bouffard, the famous rag-pickers' banker of Paris, is dead. He was over eighty, and for more than forty years had pursued his calling of lending money to rag-pickers at fifteen per cent, interest, taking whatever rags they might possess as security. In this way he had amassed a fortune of several thousand pounds, His only companions were a cat and a monkey, and when found dead the cat was playing with his head and the monkey had on his cap and spectacles. Having no relatives, Simeon's fortune goes to the State.

This morning Mr. T. D. Jones, the celebrated sculptor, goes over to Baltimore for a brief visit, and while absent he will spend a portion of his time at Lyadhurst, the residence of Mr. Reverdy Johnson. It is true that communities worship the rising sun, but the declining years of Mr. Jehnson's life, monumental in honor of the bar, the eloquence and statesmanship of our country, are watched by all. His eyes are already closed upon all earthly vision, but his soul can discern the profound respect, the veneration of his countrymen.

Saw Dust, a station on the Georgia railroad, is not a peaceful place. It has a champion fighter named Ransom, who one day got whipped by Robert Bolton, a new-comer. Ransom demanded Robert Bolton, a new-comer. Ransom demanded another fight, got it, and was whipped more theroughly than before. Soon afterward Bolton was rurrounded by masked friends of the vanquished rough, and stabbed with knives until he died. His mutilated body and the masks worn by the murderers were found in the woods, and that was the end of the occurrence, so effort having been made to punish anybody.